Vol. 12. THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

623.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, August 11, 1798.

SHERIFF'S SALES,

By adjournment from 19th June last.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court, at suit of Henry & Boggs, Samuel Watt, John C. Frecke and Jared Ingersol, against John Nicholson to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon the following described tracts of land lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, seized and taken in execution as the estate of the said John Nicholson, viz.

Five hundred and forty tracts of donation land, situate in the different donation districts, containing one hundred and eight thousand acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, held in right of sundry soldiers named in a deed of conveyance from John Nicholson and wife, to Theophilus Cazenove and others, recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, to be sold subject to the claim of said Cazenove and others, to an undivided 40,000 acres thereof.

Twenty five tracts of land situate on the west side of French creek, Power's district held by warrants of 400 acres each under act of assembly of 3d April 1792.

Twenty four tracts of land in Nicholson's depreciation district, containing in the whole six thousand four hundred and forty eight acres, be the same more or less, No. as follows towit. No 9, 11, 15, 18, 19, 22, 54, 121, 123, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 127, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 140, 141, and 142.

Sixty eight tracts of land situate on the waters of Oil creek, in M'Dowell's district, held by warrants under act of assembly of 3d April, 1792, each tract containing 400 acres.

Thirty eight tracts of land situate in Thomas Stokely's district, each tract of 400 acres, surveyed on warrants dated March 18th 1794 under act of assembly of 3d April, 1792.

Also fifty five tracts of land in Benjamin Stokely's district held by like warrants.—All which said several tracts of land, are more particularly described in the said writs of venditioni exponas—by me,

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

N. B. Persons inclined to purchase may be informed of the conditions of sale and obtain more accurate information respecting the above lands, by applying to Thomas Collins, Esquire. Attorney at law Pittsburgh.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at suit of William Nichols, against James Wilson, will be exposed to sale on Monday the 13th day of August next, at the Court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—Fifty nine tracts of land situate north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, each tract containing 400 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, surveyed on warrants dated 31st March 1794, under act of assembly of 3d April 1792. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of said James Wilson.

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court, to me directed, at the suit of Henry & Boggs, John C. Frecke and Samuel Watt, against Robert Morris, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, two hundred and six tracts of land in Cunningham's district of depreciation lands north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, surveyed on warrants under act of assembly of 3d April 1792 dated the 4th day of March 1794—which said tracts are more particularly described in said writs of venditioni exponas. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of the said Robert Morris. By me

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

July 14, 1797.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 13th day of August next, in the borough of Pittsburgh, Lot No. 202 situate in said borough, bounded by Lot No. 201, Water, Grant and Front Streets, having thereon A TWO STORY LOG HOUSE & KITCHEN. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gasper Abraham and Mary his wife, at the suit of John Wilkins Sen. assignee of Samuel Mahon Esq. By me

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

July 28, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Westmoreland County.

THE subscriber being encouraged by his friends offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK

Greensburgh, June 23, 1798.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

May 11th, 1798.

WHEREAS by the seventh section of an act of the Legislature of this commonwealth, passed the 3d day of April, 1792. entitled "An act for the sale of vacant lands within this commonwealth," it is enacted as follows, to wit.

"SECT. VII. AND be it further enacted "by the authority aforesaid, that every Deputy-Surveyor to be appointed by virtue "of this act shall, within the month of February in the next year, make and return "into the office of the Surveyor General, "plots of every Survey which he shall have "made in pursuance of any warrant connected together in one general draft, so "far as they may be contiguous to each other, with the courses and distances of "each line, the quantity of land contained "in each survey, and the name of the person for whom the same was surveyed, "and every succeeding year he shall make a "like return of the surveys made in the year "preceeding."

AND as this section hath not been complied with in all cases, it is therefore incumbent on me, and I hereby in the most special manner call upon all those Deputy-Surveyors, who have not complied with the injunction therein expressed, to return without delay the general draft or drafts of such parts of their respective districts, as they or either of them had Surveyed before the 1st day of January, 1798.

AND WHEREAS by the fourth section of the same act it is enacted, that every such Deputy Surveyor "shall reside within, or as near as possible to his respective district."—

THE Deputies appointed under the said recited act are particularly required to comply therewith immediately. And as some of them have resigned, and others have removed their offices to places remote from those at first certified, therefore all the deputies aforesaid are directed to certify as soon as possible into this office the places where they now respectivly keep open their offices, agreeably to the spirit and meaning of the said fourth section.

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

Surveyor-General.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general that he carries on the PLANE MAKING business in all its various branches at his shop, near St. Andrew's bridge; where he makes and sells all kinds of Planes, of the newest and most improved fashions, which he will sell considerably cheaper than can be brought over the mountains—a generous allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again.—He continues carrying on the Cabinet Making business, where those who please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work well done in the neatest manner and with the best Materials.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1798.

Take Care, of Sheriff's Sales.

THE *Sheriff of Allegheny County advertised several tracts of Land in Nicholson's depreciation District, as the property of John Nicholson; to prevent mistakes, I do hereby certify that said Nicholson conveyed Numbers 134, 138, 139, to Samuel Nicholson, who Patented said tracts of Land and conveyed them to the Subscriber with all the Formality the law required near nine years ago, as may be seen in the records kept in the place for such purposes.*

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Pittsburgh July 30, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wishes, and do solicit the suffrages of the public in general.

EPHRAIM JONES.

July 28, 1798.

NOTICE.

BROKE *into the Inclosure of the Subscriber, living in Allegheny County Mifflin Township, at Wylie's Ferry on the Monongahela river, A BLACK HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, crest-fallen by the fistula, and is about eight years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

THOMAS STUART.

July 21, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

FALMOUTH, May 12.

Arrived the Prince Adolphus packet, with a mail from Lisbon and twenty-three passengers, after twelve days passage. She brings the account of the loss of the Lively Frigate, Capt. Morris on the Spanish coast; all the crew are saved but one man—the Lively and the Sea horse were detached by Sir John Orde, in search of two Spanish frigates which were driven from their anchors in Cadiz bay by a violent gale of wind. It being hazy weather the Lively got on shore; and after every exertion was made by Captain Morris and the crew, assisted by the Sea-horse, they were compelled to abandon her: they set her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy; about an hour after they left her she blew up. Captain Morris is arrived in the Prince Adolphus packet.

The Almene had been attacked by three Spanish gun-boats, which she beat off;—the Almene had fifty men killed and wounded.

LONDON, May 14.

One of the morning papers says, "We understand that government has received private advice from the coast of France, that the ridiculous project of the invasion of this country has been completely abandoned by the Executive directory. The boasted "army of England," it is said has been reduced by desertion to less than sixty thousand men, twenty thousand of whom, including fourteen regiments of cavalry have been ordered to proceed immediately to Switzerland and the Upper Rhine, where some strong measures are about to be enforced.

Two of the outward bound American fleet under convoy of the St. Albans, viz. the Galen from London for Boston, and the Albany, from Dublin for Philadelphia, having parted from the rest, have been captured by the Heron, privateer, from Bourdeaux, carrying 18 guns and 140 men.

There are 13 sail of the line ready for sea in Brest Water, besides frigates.

On the 9th instant, his majesty in council having ordered the council book to be laid before him, the name of the Hon. Charles James Fox was erased from the list of Counsellors.

By letters from Russia we learn, that the Emperor has resolved to make the following augmentation to his army and navy: every 10th man is to be enlisted, by which a force of not less than 120,000 men according to the state of population in that empire, will be added to the present armaments.

Admiral Lord St. Vincent is returned to Lisbon, but Rear Admiral Parker has moored his fleet in a line of battle off Cadiz harbour, with 23 sail of the line. During the late heavy gales of wind, one Spanish ship of the line and two frigates escaped. All the letters from the fleet state, that it was generally understood on board, that the Spanish Admiral Massaredo, had positive orders to sail.

The Quatorze Juillet, of 80 guns, lately burnt at l'Orient, had cables on board for 15 sail of the line, which had been collected at that port to be sent to Brest. The ship is burnt to the waters edge, and all the cables destroyed, or so much damaged as to be unserviceable.

Admiralty Office, May 1.

Extract of a letter from Captain Halstead, of his Majesty's ship Phœnix, to Mr. Nepean, dated Plymouth Sound, the 6th inst.

SIR,

Be pleased to inform their lordships, that his Majesty's ship under my command arrived here this day, in company with le Brave French privateer, pierced for 22 guns, and carrying 18, which are eighteens and twelves, with 160 men. She was captured in the night of the 24th ult. in lat. 49 deg. N. long. 16 deg. W. after some resistance, by which she had a few men killed and fourteen wounded The Phœnix received some trifling damage in her sails and rigging, but no person hurt. She is a very fine ship, of 600 tons, is coppered, and sails exceedingly fast. It is an additional pleasure to me to say there were about 50 English prisoners on board her at the time, none of whom received any injury from our shot. On the 25th we retook the Thetis, a valuable American ship from Charleston to London which this privateer captured a few days before.

PLYMOUTH, May 7.

Came in the American ship Thetis, Capt. Elisha Crocker, from Charleston bound to London, laden with cotton, rice, and skins; taken by le Brave French privateer, on the 23d ult. and retaken on the 25th following by the Phœnix, of 36 guns, Captain Halsted; and a Danish brig, the Dorothy Christiana, Captain Francis Holby, from Merine, laden with salt bound to Norway, detain[illegible] by the Flying Fish letter of marque, the 20th ult.

On the late attack at Marcou, the elements fortunately favored this country as they have on many former occasions. Towards the close of the conflict a breeze sprung up, which would soon have brought the men of war into action; and on perceiving this the enemy made off when there were only three rounds of ammunition left in the garrison.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board St. R[illegible]'s squadron:

"At day-break the French gun boats were perceived drawn up abreast of the south west face of the west redoubt. The guns of the fort consisted of six long twenty-four pounders, 2 six pounders, four [illegible]ers, and two thirty-two pounders. These being well pointed, the fort began a brisk and well directed fire until the enemy's gun[illegible] came within musquet shot. Six or seven of them were observed to go down, and the living part of the crews were taken out; the rest. One of them was towed into the island with a number of dead bodies. The rest of the gun boats, to the number of [illegible] then retreated. From the crowd of men upon their decks, the slaughter must have been very great. We had only one marine killed, and three wounded, and one seaman lost his leg."

May 14.

Letters from St. Marcou, dated May 9, contain the following intelligence, in addition to what we have stated:—"The gun boats are again coming out of La Hogue, and appear to be directing their course round Cape Barfleur. Our intelligence from the continent states Cherburgh to be the place of their rendezvous, and that Jersey and Guernsey are to be immediately attacked. Two frigates came out of Havre Bason at these last spring tides, but owing to the great desertion of the people, could not put to sea.

The Arethusa was stationed off the port to watch their motions. The felons and galley slaves who were a considerable time since collected at Havre with a promise of liberty on the conquest of St. Marcou, and who were called Muskins, from the general appointed to command the expedition, amounted, on the recent attack, to about 3000 men. This body of desperadoes were, besides others, joined by the 4th demi brigade of the army of Italy. In addition to the man of war brig which bore the flag of Muskin, there were 15 others of considerable force, and two bomb ketches; which accounts for the number of shells thrown into the East Island."

Lieutenant Price who so heroically distinguished himself on the occasion of the late attack of the enemy upon the isle of Marcou, is promoted to the rank of Master and Commander. Lieutenants Bourne and Lawrence, of the marines, are expected to be promoted to the rank of Captains.

Colonel Williams has submitted to government a plan for the total destruction of the ports of Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais.

The private letters from the Carysfort frigate, Captain Turner, from the East Indies, mention that Rear Admiral Rainier is prosecuting his expedition against the remainder of the Dutch, and also against the Spanish settlements.

May 19.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

An armament has been for several days preparing in Margate Roads for a secret expedition. This armament has already sailed, the whole of the troops destined for the expedition having embarked on board the different vessels appointed to receive them on Monday evening.

The force to be employed on this occasion consists, we understand, of five ships of the line, five frigates, eight gun boats and two bombs, with upwards of two thousand troops on board. The troops ships are mostly men of war and mount very heavy metal. Such was the secrecy observed on the above expedition, that the troops were entirely ignorant of the nature of it when they were embarked. The naval force, we understand is under the direction of Captain Popham, and the military under the command of Generals Coote and Barrad—there is no Staff.

It was some time ago intimated to the public, that Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, who had just then come from France, was charged with a proposition to our Ministry from the Executive Directory. We now learn, that this proposition was, for the British government to put 50,000l. into the *private pocket* of the Executive Directory, which it was insinuated, might dispose them to turn a favorable ear to our propositions for peace. The overture was of course rejected, with that scorn which all virtuous men must feel at the developement of such [illegible] baseness and venality.

Admiralty-Office April 28.

Extract of a letter from the Rt. Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board majesty's ship Royal George, at Sea, the 22d inst.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that the L'Hercule, of 74 guns, was taken by his majesty's ship Mars last night. The inclosed copy of a letter from Lieutenant Butterfield will best shew to their Lordships the spirit and judgment manifested upon this occasion. No praise of mine can add one ray of brilliancy to the distinguished war of Capt. Alexander Hood, who carried his ship nobly into battle, and who died of the wounds he received in supporting the honor of his country. It is impossible for me not to sincerely lament his loss, as he was an honor to the service, and universally beloved; he has fallen gloriously, as well as all those who are so handsomely spoke of by Lieutenant Butterfield. I have appointed him to the command of the L'Hercule, to take her into port; and I have given a temporary appointment to Captain James Gage Fairley, to command the Mars, and Lieutenant Henry Combe, the second, will deliver to you this dispatch. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

BRIDPORT.

Mars, at Sea, April 22, 1798.

My Lord,

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that the ship chased by his Majesty's ship Mars yesterday, per signal, endeavored to escape through the passage du Raz, but the tide being contrary, and the wind shortly obliging her to anchor at the mouth of that passage, which afforded Capt. Hood the opportunity of attacking her, to close along side as to unhinge some of the lower deck ports, continuing a very bloody action for an hour and an half, when she surrendered: I lament being under the necessity of informing your Lordship, that his Majesty has, on this occasion, lost the truly brave man, Captain Hood, who was wounded in the thigh late in the action, and expired just as the enemy's ship had struck her colors. This ship proves to be the L'Hercule, of 74 guns, and 70 men, her first time at sea, from L'Orient to join the Brest fleet. I cannot sufficiently commend the bravery and good conduct of the surviving officers and men, who merit my warmest thanks: I must particularly recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Southey, the first lieutenant. Lieutenants Argles and Ford are the only officers wounded. Captains Hood and White, of the marines, are killed. Lieutenant Argles, tho' badly wounded, never quitted the deck. From a number of the people being with Lieutenant Bowker, in charge of the prize, I cannot at present inform your Lordship the exact number of killed and wounded, but from the best information circumstances afford, I think about thirty killed and as many wounded, most of them dangerously.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,
W. BUTTERFIELD.

Adm. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c. &c.

DUBLIN, May 17.

Extract of a letter from Rathdrum, (County of Wicklow.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that this country is likely soon to be quietly settled, as this town has been crowded these two days past with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood flocking in to take the oath of allegiance. A great number of pikes sent in to the magistrates were publicly exhibited in the market place this day; and some of the leaders of sedition near Ackhow, Messrs. Graham, Doran and Neale, men of considerable property, some of them worth 5000l. have come forward and acknowledged their crimes, and their determination to act in the fullest information. The above you may rely on, as a copy of my affidavit of information I have read this day; it was sworn to before three magistrates."

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

The Belfast Packet, belonging to Messrs. Lobe and Brown, arrived yesterday from Dublin, by which vessel the latter received papers of so late a date as [illegible] 19th, which give us the following information:

"Information having been received that Lord Edward Fitzgerald was concealed in the house of Mr. Murphy, a feather merchant, in Thomas-street, Mr. Justice Swan, Major Sirr, and Captain Ryan, went there [illegible] the hour of six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, with a party of soldiers in two carriages.

"Major Sirr and Captain Ryan [illegible] prevent an escape, Mr. Swan got into a small outer office, and from thence into the lower part of the house, and went up stairs, where meeting a woman, he pushed her down, and got into a room on the first floor, where he found a decanter with the remains of some wine, and some glasses on the table, with chairs round it; meeting no person there, he rushed into a back room, two stories high, where he found Murphy the owner of the house, standing in the room, Lord Edward lying in the bed, with his coat off, and his breeches and stockings on, Mr. Swan informed his Lordship, he had a warrant against him for High Treason, was sorry for his situation, but he should receive from him every polite treatment suitable to his rank. His Lordship immediately rose up in the bed, darted at him, and he, Mr. Swan, feeling something, as if a pistol was snapped at him, saw Lord Edward snatch a dagger from under the clothes, with which he made several stabs at him, which passed through his clothes without wounding him.

"His Lordship then closed upon Mr. Swan, shortened the dagger, and gave him a stab in the side, under the left breast, having first changed it from one hand to the other over his shoulder (as Mr. Swan thinks)—although severely wounded he was unwilling to take his Lordships life, and desired him frequently to surrender, and endeavored to wrest the dagger from him, and in the scuffle his Lordship made many violent attempts to repeat his blow; finding the blood running from him, and the impossibility to restrain him, he was compelled in defence of his own life, to discharge a double-barreled pistol at his Lordship, and wounded him in the shoulder; he fell on the bed, but recovering himself, ran at him with the dagger, which Mr. Swan caught by the blade with one hand, and endeavored to trip him up. Captain Ryan, directed by the report of the pistol, ran up into the room, and found Mr. Swan bleeding, and entangled with Lord Edward; Mr. Swan said to Ryan "he has murdered me," on which Ryan threw himself upon Lord Edward and Swan, and was then stabbed by his Lordship. On Captain Ryan's approach Lord Edward made a strong effort and forced the dagger from Mr. Swan, and rushing on Ryan, gave him a desperate wound in the belly and several other places.

"Major Sirr then came up and seeing Lord Edward entangled with Mr. Swan, made at Lord Edward. The soldiers then came up, and would have instantly put his Lordship to death, if they had not been restrained. Here Lord Edward was surrounded and disarmed, and brought prisoner to the castle. Captain Ryan was so badly wounded, he was removed to the house of Mr. Lawrence Tigh, of Thomas-street, where he remains dangerously ill. Mr. Swan, after depositing his prisoner in the castle, was carried to his house, having refused to have his wounds dressed until the surgeons had first attended Lord Edward."

The French Journalists have published a list of the contributions they have affected in various countries in Europe. If the sums which they acknowledge to have been thus publicly levied, are so great what must have been the amount of those privately extorted either by the military for their own pockets, or by the secret agents of the Directory. The conduct of the latter, in their secret negociations with the envoys of the United States of America, fully proves by what spirit they were actuated, and gives reason to believe that the douceur demanded from America, is not the only instance in which they have displayed their insatiable avarice and rapacity.

[☞ Here follows a list of contributions, levied on Prussia, for Cleves; Holland, the low Countries, and Liege, Countries between the Rhine, Moselle and Meuse; Franconia, Wirtembourg, Baden, Swabia, Bavaria, Parma, Modena, the Pope, Genoa, Tuscany, Mirandole, and Cisalpine, amounting to six hundred and six millions of livres a sum more than equal to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. All this is besides the expenses incurred by the armies in the conquered countries, and the many millions they have plundered from neutrals in the ocean.]

PARIS, May 12.

The minister whom the Batavian republic has sent to Vienna, has not yet been recognized by the Imperial Court, although his recognition is one of the articles of the treaty of Campo Formio.

It is confidently said, that more than forty thousand men, have been just put on board the ships at Toulon, Genoa, Ancona, and Civetta Vecchia. We have at present in these ports, 33 ships of the line, completely equipped and provisioned for six months, of which 21 have been got ready at Toulon, and 12 have been formerly in the Venetian service. It is supposed that this naval force when united, will proceed through the gut of Gibraltar, compel Lord St. Vincent to raise the blockade, and then effect a junction with the Spanish squadron, consisting of 25 ships of the line.

A forced loan has been imposed upon all persons of property at Rome, and in the different districts of the Roman Republic. The payments are to be made within the term of 15 months, under the penalty of military execution, against those who shall not comply with the terms of it.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

AMERICAN BRAVERY.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, (N. H.) to a gentleman in this city, dated July 8.

You have no doubt observed in the Boston papers, the arrival of the schooner Sally of Plymouth, from Demarara, under command of the mate who had retaken her from French Pirates. The schooner is now here; having a concern in her, I am made acquainted with the particulars from the mate.

"She was taken May 27, in lat. 28, long. 60, by an 18 gun ship from Bourdeaux—all the crew, except the mate and one seamen, were taken out, and 7 Frenchmen put on board, and ordered for Bourdeaux. Ten days after, we discovered that the hoops of the water casks had started and nearly all leaked out. It was then determined to stand for St. Martin's. The water was so scant, that they told the mate, unless they fell in with some vessel to get a supply, they should kill him and his seamen in order to lengthen out their water. June 10, the water was nearly all expended, the prize-master told the mate that if he did not fall in with some vessel in 48 hours, and get some water, he should certainly kill the two Americans, and they must prepare for death. June 12, they spyed a sail—she was a sloop from Newport to the West-Indies. The prize-master ordered the mate to hail her and beg for some water—he did so, but they could spare but little. The mate found means to communicate to the crew of the sloop his situation, and requested their assistance to retake the schooner; they told him they had no arms and could not assist him. He then desired them to pick him in case they were two strong for him, and he would attempt to become master himself. Accordingly, while the sloops boat was along side, the crew of the schooner all on deck, their arms below, he seized a handspike, and with one stroke levelled the prize-master and his mate, who were standing in the companion way. The boatswain, a very stout man, was in the shrouds fixing a purchase to hoist in the water, who immediately descended, and came at him—they clinched, and in the struggle, the mate threw him overboard. In the mean time the other American could find no other weapon than a brick bat, with which he prostrated one by a stroke on the head. Thus they had dispatched four, and but three remained, who were so panic struck at the boldness of the action, that they jumped overboard, and left the two Americans master of the schooner! The mate desired the sloop's boat to pick them up, and save their lives; but they said they dared not, lest they might inform (though unjustly) that they were concerned in the transaction, and they were left to perish. The man knocked down with the brick bat came too, and they brought him in; he is about 19, and is so well pleased with his usage on board the schooner, that he does not wish to leave her, and wishes not to return to France.

"The heroism of this transaction, is astonishing to all who hears it. I am the more surprized, that one man, with the very little assistance he could have from another quite feeble with sickness, should attempt to subdue seven in open day, than that he should succeed after making the attempt. Such an instance of intrepidity, I believe, was never equalled, surely never surpassed.

"The schooner arrived at Boston 20 days after recapture."

On the 11th inst. arrived at Norfolk the schooner Helen, Captain Richarson, 10 days from Martinique, Capt. R. relates that when he cleared out at the Custom-house, the collector informed him that a vessel had just arrived from London in thirty days, bringing information that a strong British force had entered the port of Flushing; that they had sunk 20 guns boats, cut out four frigates, burnt the town, and carried off 150 English prisoners, and that during the conflict, a sloop of war had gone along side an 80 gun ship and taken her, with the loss of her Captain and men killed—on board the 80 gun ships number were killed.

[There may be some truth in the article, as an account may be seen under [illegible], mentioning the failing of [illegible] whose destination was supposed

NEWBURYPORT, July 17.

IMPORTANT!

By Captain Buffington arrived at Salem yesterday, 17 days from Martinique, information is brought of the arrival of a vessel there in 20 days from London, bringing the intelligence of a complete defeat of the French in an attempt to effect a descent on England. A considerable number of troops having landed they were all cut off to a man, and eighty gun-boats having on board sixteen thousand men were entirely destroyed by Admiral Nelson and Sydney Smith. The French fleet failed from Brest. This account was received by a gentleman from Salem last evening.

CHARLESTON, July 14.

Captain Luther Lincoln, late master of the ship Fox, of this port, arrived last evening, in the stage from Savannah. He left Grenada on the 22d of June. The day before, he informs a dispatch boat arrived there from England, which brought accounts as late as the 25th of May.

Captain Lincoln had an opportunity of perusing an English paper for a few minutes; it contained an account of a transaction, which took place shortly before the date of the paper, in Ireland; sixteen thousand of the troops, on which the government placed most reliance, had gone out under General Abercrombie, to attack a body of the Irish, opposed to government: they were drawn up in two lines, when the Irish met them: a parley took place with the opposing bodies, when the Irish asked the soldiers if they meant to murder their fellow-subjects, who were only contending for their rights? The officers of the army addressed the soldiers in return, and ordered them to fire. The government troop laid down their arms and retreated, when most of the arms fell into the hands of the Irish. An officer or two were killed, in attempting to rally the men.

General Abercrombie had resigned his command, and the marquis of Cornwallis was appointed in his place.

As Captain Lincoln had possession of the paper but a few minutes, he can give no other material articles. Preparations for the descent on England, he says, were still going on.

Pittsburgh, August 11.

Died at the Garrison of Presque'Isle, on Saturday 28th July, Mrs. Sarah Lyman, the amiable consort of Capt. Cornelius Lyman Commanding Officer of that post.

At a meeting of a number of Citizens of the Borough of Pittsburgh and it vicinity at the Court House on Thursday the 2d of August, 1798.—John Wilkins Esquire in the Chair and James Brison Secretary.

RESOLVED that union and energy in our public councils being all important in the present crisis of our affairs, it is the opinion of this meeting that every Citizen ought to come forward at the next Election and vote for a person to represent this District in Congress, who will zealously support the Constitution and Government of the United States, and who will to his utmost promote strong decisive measures for defending the rights, honour and independence of this Country against the lawless agressions of the French Republic.

Resolved that Presley Nevill, John Gibson, Geo. Wallace, A. Tannehill, Steel Semple, James. Brison, N. Ballard, George Stevenson and John Wilkins be a committee to correspond with such persons in the different parts of the District as my in their opinion give the best information, respecting the person who shall be generally thought most suitable to represent us in Congress agreeably to the above Resolution.

Signed, by order of the meeting

Jno. WILKINS *Chairman.*

JAMES BRISON *Secretary.*

Citizens of Green, Washington and Allegheny Counties.

The foregoing displays the temper and determination of the great majority of this place and its vicinity. Public opinion is every where roused at the danger which approaches this country. The French Directory threaten us with the FATE OF VENICE, plunder our commerce, demand tribute, refuse to hear our messengers of peace and insultingly tell us, that they have among ourselves a party strong enough to defeat every effort our government may attempt for our defence. An obstinate minority in Congress, who have opposed every measure of precaution and security, seems in too great a degree to justify these calculations of our enemies. Unfortunately, the Representative of this District has made himself conspicuous in this minority, and has persisted in his opposition, even since the publication of the dispatches of our Envoys.

If these opposition members are sent to Congress again, the Town will be confirmed in their notions of our state divisions. Their expectations and pretensions will rise; but if these members are rejected, and harmony restored to our public councils, we may yet hope for a reasonable peace, and at all events we can then be convinced, that the real energies of the country will not be called out and exerted in its defence. As we value PEACE, then, or would wish for success and superiority in WAR, it is absolutely necessary, that our present representative Mr. Gallatin should not be again returned to Congress. General John Woods, who was proposed and very respectably supported against Mr. Gallatin at the last election for members of Congress, is nominated at this election, and we are persuaded that he will again be supported very respectably in this part of the District. The town-meeting by which we were appointed did not think it proper to express any opinion as to the person they would finally support, believing it proper to wait until they should learn the sentiments and inclinations of other portions of this large and respectable district.

A part of their fellow citizens, dissatisfied with this mode of proceeding, convened on the fourth instant and nominated Col. Nevill, who agreed to serve if elected. In the proceedings of this meeting, which are now published, we beg leave to correct an error, as to the number of which it is said to have been composed, there having been less than FIFTY instead of TWO HUNDRED & FORTY TWO. The times are critical. The government, liberty and honour of our country are attacked. Patriotism, interest and family piety call for union. The man who attempts to divide us cannot be our friend, and his counsels should be heard with jealousy: All personal and factious considerations should be forgot and made to sink under the great object of uniting and defending the country.

We have frankly communicated our own opinions with the information of which we are possessed, and earnestly request, that you would without delay transmit to us an account of the sentiments and wishes of your friends and neighbourhood as far as you may be able to collect them, and that you would pay every labours to ours in promoting harmony and unanimity of opinion respecting the support of our Government, and the election of persons who will to the utmost exert his abilities to secure and defend it.

JOHN GIBSON,
GEORGE WALLACE,
STEEL SEMPLE,
JAMES BRISON,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
GORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN WILKINS.

—

Agreeable to Notice, a number of the inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, met for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of a proper person to represent this District in Congress.—The Chairmen of Capt. James Kirvin and John Park, and the greater part of Capt. James Berford's Troop of Horse attended in uniform, with other Citizens. Andrew Watson Esquire, was nominated to the Chair; and Doctor Andrew Richardson Secretary.

THE object of the meeting was opened by H. H. Brackenridge Esq. stating that as for himself he was no candidate; and was therefore free to deliberate with regard to others—Col. PERSEY NEVILL was nominated as a candidate, but it was suggested that he would not consent to serve—John Park, James Kervin and John Johnston appointed a committee to wait on Col. Nevill and know his mind. The committee returned with his answer, which was to this effect, that he would with them to prefer another person, whom he named, but that if chosen he would serve.

On the question taken on the nomination of Col. Nevill, the voices of those present, with the exception of one person, were in his favour—John Johnston and Thomas Gregg appointed to take the number present, who reported 242.

H. H. Brackenridge Esq. A. Tannehill Esq. William Christy, Thomas Gregg and Thomas Bracken, appointed a committee of information and correspondence.

A. RICHARDSON Sec'y.

Citizens of Green, Washington and Allegheny Counties.

It is necessary that the public voice, begin somewhere, though it is a matter of great delicacy, who shall first take upon them to express it. The situation of this Town nearly central in the great settlement, from Mason and Dixon's Line to Lake Erie, may furnish some apology for our venturing first, not in counselling, but in proposing a name for the ensuing Election. It is with great diffidence that we take it upon ourselves, not, on account of the name proposed; for in that we have confidence, but least we should seem to be assuming a precedence which may offend the just pride of independent free-men.

The name of Colonel Nevill has been introduced, not only because the present representative Albert Gallatin, will most probably decline, serving, but also, because, should he not decline, there seems to be an irresistible current of opinion against him, and some one will be taken up in his place. This opinion has its source in a seemingly strong, and almost universal impression that at this time, we ought to have men not only free from all Foreign influence, but all suspicion of it; and that it is an indignity upon ourselves not to be able to find from a population of fifty thousand inhabitants a single character capable of filling an important trust, but, that we must borrow from a neighbouring District to relieve the penury under which we so grievously labour.

We will not conceal that the meeting, the proceedings of which are published above, consisted in greater part of what may be called the mass of the people; but, in that case our coming forward will, perhaps, be less invidious, and a ticket will not count the less for being handed by a mechanic or a trader. It is to the farmers, and mechanics of the country we address ourselves, that have an interest not in offices and honours, but in the labour of their hands, and the industry of their employments. It is our object to have in our public bodies, men firm to support the Union, but prudent and temperate in the means and measures of this support. It is our knowledge of the sound judgment elevation of mind noble generosity and mild manners of Col. Nevill that has led us to have confidence that he will neither be the slave of the government, nor the tyrant of the people.

By order of the committee
A. RICHARDSON Sec'y.

August 4, 1798.

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MR. SCULL,

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh and it Vicinity on 2 inst. a resolution was entered into on the subject of a member of Congress to be voted for at our next annual Election. A committee of correspondence was also appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the Citizens on this subject. This was a measure which entitled it respect to the opinions of all; and ought not therefore to be excepted to by any: it would seem it was, some, dissatisfied with a prospect of union in the federal party, and others from a predilection to a particular character, procured a second meeting on the 4 th instant, at which (with a few exceptions) no others attended. Respectable as many of them may have been, it is to be regretted that they would suffer themselves to be imposed on, or attempt to impose on their fellow Citizens by misrepresenting the number that attended; they have stated in their publication there were two hundred and forty two persons present: this is not true by Mr. Brackenridge's own account; but as the first meeting had not done what was agreeable to his views, he said it was trick for trick and therefore proper. The truth is, there were between fifty and sixty persons present and not more: this was ascertained by Thomas Collans Esq. John Reed and William M'Millan at whose house they met. It is true that the persons assembled at the last meeting were disposed to vote for Col. Nevill; but it is also true that the greater part of the Citizens were at home or in the streets, not approving of the view of those who promoted the meeting; and so far from the greater part of Capt. Erson's Troop of Horse being present, there were but three or four who attended. As there are near five hundred Electors in the Borough of Pittsburgh, it is to be hoped, that the small number of fifty or sixty, will be modest enough, not to dictate to their fellow Citizens; but suffer them in common with others to think and act for themselves.

A CITIZEN.

August 8, 1798.

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Agreeable to Notice, the Citizens of M'Kee's Port and its vicinity, met at the house of Capt. Adam Johnston, for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of a proper person to represent this District in Congress—Robert Colhoon Esq. was nominated to the Chair, and John Reed Sec'y.

THE object of the meeting was opened by John Shearer Esq stating that Col. Persey Nevill, would serve if elected; on the question taken on the nomination of Col. Nevill, the voices of those present, James Foster and James Culbertson appointed to take the number present, who reported fifty three, all unanimous for Col. Nevill.

John Shearer Esq. Col. William Laughead, John M'Kee, Samuel Baily and David Kerr, appointed a committee of information and correspondence.

(Signed.)
By order of the committee
JOHN REED Secretary.

August 8, 1798.

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ERRATA. In the Address from the Militia Officers of Westmoreland county to the President, the third line from the beginning, instead of "by domineering foreign powers," read, "by a domineering foreign power."

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☞ The Members of the Mechical Society of Pittsburgh, are desired to meet at the usual time and place, on Monday the 3 d August.

I. D. WILLIAMS Sec'y. P. L.

August 10, 1798.

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*** A number of Advertisements are unavoidably omited for want of room, but shall appear in our next.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having returned from Kentucky, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends (if honored with their patronage) to open his School the first week in September, agreeably to his former proposals.

A message being sent (for the present) to Mr. Gregg's tavern, he will be happy to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen who will become Subscribers.

B. HOLDICH

August 17, 1798.

☞ Mr. H. will direct his whole attention to this place only, as long as a sufficient subscription is obtained.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

SEC. 1 BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to fully the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress of the twenty third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and of the fifteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, as returned from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Virginia, Massachusetts, New-York, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War office within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, and who abandoned their settlements in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary war against Great Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great Britain, prior to the twenty fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, before the said day and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war, and thirdly all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of state.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States, allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot fairly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio; *Provided*, that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also*, that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 5 *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

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☞ *Pursuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress of the 23 d of April, 1783, and the 13 th of April, 1784, to transmit to the War Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, viz. the 7th day of April 1798, a just and true account of the claim to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

July 19 [illegible]

A PLEDGE.

LEFT with the Subscriber some time in November last a piece of Scarlet Cloth, a Silver Chain, and a Pocket Book with sundry papers, being a pledge redeemable in two months.—If George Wilson or some person for him doth not come and discharge the debt for which the said property was pledged, on or before the first day of September next, so much thereof will be sold on that day as will pay the debt I have against the property, which is nine pounds five shillings and three pence, with charges.

JAMES ALLISON.

Pittsburgh, August 9, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT the first Tuesday in September next is appointed for my holding of a Court of Common Pleas in Pittsburgh, County in the State of Penn'a for the benefit of the several acts of assembly of this state, providing for the relief of insolvent debtors, having at that Time in the forenoon my petition with a schedule annexed of all my estate, real, personal and mixed, and a list of my creditors, to be aligned for the use of my creditors.

JOHN SPEARS.

August 7, 1798.

A CAUTION.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on my notes given to Thomas Woods, one of which for pounds shillings payable the first day of October next, the other for like sum payable the 1st day of January 1799, as I find Woods cannot fulfill the contract for which they were given, I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

PATRICK M'DEVITT.

August 11, 1798

Sheriff's Sales,

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in Greensburgh, on Wednesday the 29th of August instant, one hundred and eleven Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres be the same more or less situate in Donegal, Fairfield, Wheatfield, Derry and Armstrong townships in Westmoreland county, with the appurtenances:—Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Wilson at the suit of John Hall for the use of Henry Sheaff, and to be sold by me.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

August 11, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

A COMMODIOUS STAND with a Diamond of Pavement, and possession given immediately. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

August 11, 1798.

Treasury Department,

JUNE 22d, 1798.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the treaſury for ſupplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thouſand ſtands of arms, on the following conditions.

1ſt. The arms ſhall be manufactured in the United States conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels ſhall be proved, and the muſkets inſpected agreeable to the rules now practiſed and required by the U. States:—the Locks ſhall be duly hardened, the Ramrods and Bayonets ſhall be tempered and the mountings, ſtocks, and every other particular ſhall be finiſhed in a workmanlike manner.

2d. The propoſals muſt ſpecify the number which the party is willing to furniſh & the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the propoſed number muſt be delivered in ſix months, one fourth in twelve months and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of ſigning the contracts, the public will not be conſidered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the time propoſed.

3d For every ſtand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforſaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th When practicable and conſiſtent with exiſting arrangements, ſeaſoned ſtocks will be delivered from the public ſtores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the reſpective ſtates at places to be hereafter deſignated—The United States ſhall not be bound to prove leſs than five hundred barrels at one time, unleſs the barrels are tranſported to ſome public factory or depoſit of arms, in which caſe any number not leſs than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with ſurities for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unleſs indiſputable teſtimonials of ſkill and ability to execute the propoſed contracts are produced, nor in caſes where propoſals are made for a leſs number than one thouſand ſtands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is abſolutely reſerved.

7th. Until contracts are made for ſupplying forty thouſand ſtands of arms, the ſum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treaſury for every complete ſtand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not leſs than twenty into the public arſenals already or hereafter to be eſtabliſhed. Thoſe who propoſe to deliver arms muſt however indicate their intentions ſeaſonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury. OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treaſury.

N. B. The propoſals are to be tranſmitted under cover to the Secretary of the Treaſury at Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

Juſt opening by

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general aſſortment of the NEWEST and moſt FASHIONABLE GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—they have alſo a general aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy and diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, may have their Letters Patents &c. ſafely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law Pittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Commons of Pittſburgh, on or near the 10th of June, A BLACK HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſome white hairs on his head, a ſmall ring round the paſture of the near fore leg, ſwitch tail, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

July 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a pol and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, ſituate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittſburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto mile from the above, containing 224 acre each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the laſt mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the firſt mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 206 acres each—alſo, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres each.

Theſe Lands are ſituate on the north ſide of the Allegheny river, and were all patented ſeven years ago—they are of the firſt rate quality. The terms of ſale will be made known and indiſputable titles given by the ſubſcriber, who will be in Pittſburgh the greater part of the enſuing ſummer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of *DONATION LAND* containing 500 acres, in the Third Diſtrict, No. 57, and is well known by the Old Shenango Town, and joins the land on which Thomas Canon now lives. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

A. TANNEHILL.

June 22, 1798.

General Poſt-Office.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following routs, will be received at this Office until the 20th day of September next, inclusive:

From Pittſburgh by Cannonſburgh, Waſhington, Weſt Liberty, Wheeling and Wells-Town, to Zane's at the mouth of Licking-Creek on the Muſkingum; eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittſburgh on Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Zane's every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittſburgh the next Friday by 10 A. M.

From Zane's at the mouth of Licking-Creek on the Muſkingum, by Chillecotha and Maſſey's, to Mayſville in Kentucky; eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Zane's every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Mayſville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Mayſville every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the Mails to commence on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue until the 1ſt day of October 1800.

Payments will be made quarterly.

The uſual penalties for delays and failures will be ſtipulated in the contract

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,

Poſt Maſter General.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber at Beaver Creek, about the latter part of May laſt, A DARK BROWN MARE, with a blaze in her forehead, and a ſnip between her noſtrils, about fourteen hands high, a couple of ſmall white ſpots in each of her flanks, one white fore-foot, and one white hind foot; She had a ſmall bell with a leather collar and buckle on when ſhe ſtrayed, was ſhod before, and has a long tail. Whoever takes up the above mare and brings her to me in Pitt Township Allegheny County, or ſecures her ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges. Paid by me

WILLIAM SCOTT.

July 27, 1797.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up on Sunday the 1ſt of April, a large Oak Skiff, floating with the current of Allegheny river, about ſeven miles above Pittſburgh; ſhe is in bad repair, wants corking, and has an auger hole in her ſtern. The owner may have her again by proving property, paying charges and applying to William O'Hara at Guy Suitor's bottom.

July 13, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

The ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe indebted to him, to ſettle off their accounts againſt the firſt of Auguſt next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He ſtill continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, buſineſs,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of excellent

PIG LEAD,

on very low terms, at the Store of

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May 23, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county.

THE *ſubſcriber being encouraged by his friends offer himſelf a Candidate for the* SHERIFF's OFFICE, *at the enſuing Election.*

J. R. POSTLETHWAIT.

Pittſburgh, 12 May, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's Diſtrict, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittſburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	
15	237	117	Theſe 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		Theſe two are ſeparate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in ſeparate Tracts, or the whole together, as is moſt convenient to the purchaſer. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat againſt the acceptance of a ſurvey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or aſſigns, for any ſurvey, joining lands of Adam Patterſon, John Rhiſe, and Nathan Bouch, in Waſhington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldeſt right for the ſame.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Eſq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The firſt Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Eſq. S. L. O.

NN. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the beſt

PIG LEAD,

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, alſo, an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the moſt reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittſburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber having procured drafts of the Firſt, Third, Fourth, and part of of the Second Diſtricts of Donation Lands, north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the enſuing ſummer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, ſix miles weſt of the Franklin road, in order to ſhew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the ſaid Diſtricts to any perſon who may apply, for a moderate compenſation. He flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnerſhip between John and Samuel Colhoon, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to bring them forward immediately for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to them are deſired to come forward without delay and diſcharge their reſpective balances with John Hannah, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of the partnerſhip.—Thoſe who do not come forward before the 20th of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

J. & S. COLHOON.

Pittſburgh, July 25, 1798.

N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on in future by John Hannah & Co. who will always keep a handſome and general aſſortment of GOODS as uſual.

David Wallace,

Next Door to the Corner of Front and Market Streets, has juſt received a Freſh Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

Pittſburgh, July 27, 1798.

Forty Dollars Reward

WILL be given to any perſon, who will return the three under named perſons viz: JOHN M'BRIDE, a boy of about fifteen years of age, round faced, light ſandy hair, forward and given to ſwearing, about five years from Ireland—likewiſe SAMUEL WYLIE and WILLIAM DRUMON. Wylie is about 35 years of age, 6 feet in height, light hair hanging looſe on his ſhoulders & curls, has ſerved in the United States army, and is American born. Drumon, is about the ſame height, about 45 years of age, black ſhort curly hair, with ſome grey hairs intermixed, has been a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, and is a North Briton born. The above deſcribed perſons went off with a man by the name of Daniel Croſs, who is hard of hearing; it is likely they will apply for work at a brick yard, for they have been all uſed to ſuch work. Drumon or Wily can mould. Twenty Dollars and reaſonable charges will be paid on the delivery of the boy, and Ten Dollars for either Wylie or Drumon, to me in Pittſburgh.

THOMAS GRAY.

Pittſburgh, July 21, 1798.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the above deſcribed perſons is gone down the Ohio river.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS juſt received and is opening, a large and handſome aſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

He has on hand a parcel of Caſtings well aſſorted, and a large quantity of coarſe and fine Salt—he allways keeps a regular ſupply of Groceries, and has every neceſſary for perſons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for ſale at reaſonable prices—he hopes his attention to buſineſs and elegant aſſortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, cuſtomers & thoſe who may call at his ſtore.

Pittſburgh, July 21, 1798.

N. B. All perſons indepted to John Irwin, by Bond, Note, or Book-Account, are required to come immediately and ſettle their reſpective balances.—No further indulgence will be given.

WANTED,

BETWEEN *two and three thouſand Cheſnut Rails, with a proportionate number of good Locuſt Poſts, for which a generous price will be given—Enquire at the Printing Office or of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, July 14, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land ſituate about one mile Eaſt of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland, abundance of ſaw timber and a number of choice ſprings. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may be ſhewn it by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of ſale made known by applying to John Johnſton Pittſburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

WANTED.

A *LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs—Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.*

June 8, 1798.